Woman's Journal
And Suffrage News

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SUPPORT PLEGED BY CIVIL SERVICE

More Than 50,000 Employees Represented—Women Granted Voice For First Time

Civil Service Employees, representing more than 50,000 fellow workers, at their recent convention at Niagara Falls, N. Y., adopted a woman suffrage resolution amid prolonged cheering. The resolution read:

"Whereas, An amendment to the Constitution of the State of New York extending the vote to women will be submitted to the voters at the election Nov. 2, 1915, be it

"Resolved, That the Civil Service Association of the State of New York hereby indorses and supports the Woman Suffrage Amendment, believing that its passage will promote the public well-being of the State and of the community, and will establish a more truly democratic government, and that it will conserve and further the best interests of the merit system."

An interesting feature of this convention was that for the first time since the organization of the association, women were made members of committees, and two of the women delegates were given voices in the executive committee.

A telegram from the big National Letter Carriers' Convention last week at Omaha announced the unanimous passage of a resolution reaffirming the support of the organization for equal suffrage and urging each of its members to vote for the resolution in their several States.

The support of the letter carriers is important because it represents one of the largest groups of civil service employees. A previous resolution had endorsed suffrage, but the letter carriers are so earnest in their suffrage convictions that they wished particularly to bring the attention of each man to the suffrage amendments to be voted on Nov. 2 in New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, and on Oct. 19 in New Jersey.

Both the New York State and the New York City branches had previously adopted suffrage resolutions.

There are 80,678 letter carriers in the United States.

The convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association will be held in the New Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C., December 14 to 19.

For the first time in the history of the New Mexico Medical Society a woman, Dr. Evelyn Frisbie, of Albuquerque, has been elected president.

The University of Oregon has a playground for women, "having to provide for recently enfranchised women," as Harriet W. Thompson, of the department of physical education, puts it.

KIPLING PRAISES FRENCH WOMEN

Declares Women Have Earned Voice in Final War Terms a Thousand Times

Rudyard Kipling testifies to the exquisite quality of French womanhood in the course of an article in the New York Sun, Sept. 8, after a visit to the ruins of Rheims.

"There is agony enough," he writes, "when the big shells come in, there is pain and terror among the people and always fresh desecration to watch and suffer. The old men and the women and children drink of that cup daily and the bitterness does not enter into their souls. Mere words of admiration are impertinent."

He concludes with this significant prophecy: "When you have looked long enough into the faces of the women you are inclined to think that the women will have a large say in the final terms. They have earned it a thousand times."

SUFFRAGE GAINS POLICE SUPPORT

Third Association in a Few Weeks Passes Resolutions for Woman's Amendment

The third police Association of New York to come forward for the Woman's Amendment within a few weeks is the Lieutenants' Benevolent Association of 800 members, who at a recent meeting, at which Mrs. Mary Ware Dennett spoke, passed resolutions endorsing woman suffrage.

In introducing the speaker, Lieutenant Enright, President of the Association, said its members had been ardent suffragists ever since Dr. Shaw had addressed them on the subject four years earlier.

The Association resolved that since "the men of America believe in according to their mothers, wives, sisters and daughters, every right which they claim for themselves, and one more—the right to be protected" and since the women of the several States where women vote "have exercised that right intelligently and patriotically and for the social, moral and political progress of those States," be it **"Resolved,** that we extend to the women of New York State our unqualified sympathy and support in their struggle for their political rights and recommend to the citizens of the State that the elective franchise be extended to the women of New York."

Two organizations of police chiefs a short time previous passed suffrage resolutions and the Patrolmen's Wives Benevolent Association has also recorded its belief that "it is for the best interests of our husbands and families that direct political power be extended to the many thousand women who have at heart the welfare of the police."

The Southern States Woman Suffrage Conference will be held at Richmond, Va., Dec. 11 to 13.

OUR ANSWER TO MR. TAFT

IN his article in the Saturday Evening Post last week ex-President Taft said: "I have before me the Woman's Journal and Suffrage News, of June 5, 1915, with a cartoon entitled Meanwhile They Drown. A man and a woman are on a wharf above the water in which are women struggling, one with a monster labeled White Slavery, another with something representing a sweatshop, a third holding a baby in her arms fighting Disease, a fourth contending with Filth. The man on the platform has a life preserver in his hand marked Votes for Women, but refuses to throw it to the drowning women below, saying: 'When all women want it I will throw it to them.' The woman fashionably dressed sits watching her drowning sisters and says: 'We don't need it.'

"The implications from such a cartoon are so absurd and unjust to opponents of suffrage that they ought not to aid the cause."

Evidently Mr. Taft was displeased with our cartoon, and we immediately decided to alter it. After all, we remembered, the woman who says she doesn't need it is growing rare. Why should such a silly statement be put in her mouth when an illustrious person like Mr. Taft has devoted several thousand words to saying the same thing?

We hope Mr. Taft will like this cartoon better. Women's votes have gone a long way toward stopping filth and disease in Chicago by the garbage clean-up. Jane Addams and Mary McDowell say so. They have already struck at white slavery in seven States with the red-light abatement law, and the age of consent has been raised in all of the suffrage States. Any social worker will tell Mr. Taft about the value of these measures. The only States in the country where women have secured eight-hour laws against the sweat-shop are States where they vote. Women workers everywhere will tell Mr. Taft about this. And all of the suffrage States have mothers' pensions. But we forgot, Mr. Taft doesn't believe in mothers' pensions. How could he?

Has he ever seen the life-blood in a mother's heart?

THE OUTLOOK FOR VICTORY IN NEW JERSEY

By Lillian F. Feickert, President of the New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association

As the days of the few weeks which are to elapse before the special election in New Jersey fly past, the outlook for success grows brighter. Sheriff Kinkead of Hudson County, where almost one-fifth of the vote of the State is cast, says, "You are sure to carry Hudson County, but I don't suppose you will be strong in the southern part of the State." A political leader of Salem County said last week, "I think the women will win South Jersey, but they'll be 'killed' up in Hudson and Essex." If they both know what they are talking about in regard to their own sections, we ought to carry the State by a good majority. Recently the county workers in an important county asked me to canvass personally their political leaders. With only one exception every one of them declared he was for us, and the County Registrar was so interested that he sent us the names of fifty men in his own election district, asking that our workers should call upon them.

Our Field Worker, Miss Florence Leech, of Montana, has since seen them, and almost to a man they are going to vote for the amendment.

Many of the leading papers in the State publish strong editorials in favor of woman suffrage, among these being the Jersey Journal, of Jersey City, the Elizabeth Daily Journal, the New Brunswick Home News and the Trenton Evening Times. Over a hundred papers are friendly toward us, four are opposed and the rest are preserving a strict neutrality, but publishing whatever we send them.

For many months we have been concentrating our money and workers upon the personal canvass, following the advice of Mrs. Catt, who says that while sensational work is all right, if you want to win you have to build a good strong foundation for the whirlwind campaign by quiet, persistent and thorough canvassing. It has not been possible to canvass thoroughly the very largest cities, but much has been done even there, and now that the time is getting so short many places are waking up to a realization of their poor showing and are hiring workers to complete their canvass in a hurry. In the country districts the canvass is going finely among all our branches, and the local workers in many places finished their canvass weeks ago, and are conducting canvassing "bees" to help other towns in their vicinity. It is interesting to note that the canvass in both the cities and the country districts shows the same average result—eight men who promise to vote for the amendment to one who is opposed and three who are indifferent or undecided.

We realize that the most important next thing is to get out the vote. Plans for doing this have been in progress for a long time. Mrs. F. H. Colvin, our First Vice-President, is conducting a series of Schools for Election Day Watchers and Workers in every county. She reports that they are well attended and that the women are enthusiastic and promise confidently that they will have the polling places thoroughly covered. As both men and women may watch the New Jersey election, it is being arranged in many places to have women made the certified watchers and let them serve during the day. Then at night they will designate men as their alternates and they can stay and watch the counting of the ballots. Large numbers of men have volunteered to do this. Women will also be at each polling place "electioneering," and as the day goes on the watcher will give the workers outside the polls the names of the men who have voted. They will check these up with their lists of pledged voters and then go or send after those who have not yet appeared.

In addition to this foundation work, street meetings are being held everywhere—every night in some places, and once or twice a week in most of the cities and towns of more than a few hundred people. Realizing the need of speakers could never be met from the outside, many of our workers have given up turning their faces toward New York and Philadelphia whenever they wish to plan a meeting, and taking their courage in both hands, so to speak, have plunged into the work themselves—finding it not so dreadful as they had thought it would be. Almost a hundred New Jersey man and women are speaking all over the State without charge for their time, and paying their own expenses.

For the past two years we have been following a system of sending special workers to and concentrating effort upon one county after another, with the idea of making each county strong enough to "stand alone" in regard to planning and financing its own work. This has worked out very well, and today half the counties in the State work without any direct financial aid from the State Association, with county chairmen of their own who plan their work, route their speakers, etc., many counties paying the salary of an organizer who belongs exclusively to them, others paying the expenses of volunteer workers.

Among the contributors of money and workers to the campaign have been the National Association, the Women Voters Alliance, the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, the Massachusetts Political Equality Union, the Boston Equal Franchise Committee, and also the State Associations of Alabama, New Hampshire, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, South Dakota, Missouri, Nebraska and Wisconsin. Among the speakers and workers who have come to us we acknowledge with gratitude the valuable services of Mrs. Jenny C. Law Hardy of Michigan, Mrs. Mary Post of New Hampshire, Miss Florence Wattles and Professor Harriette M. Dilla of Indiana, Mrs. Frank Hiram Snell and Miss Lavinia H. Engle (National Association workers), Mrs. Jessie E. Firth of Kentucky, Miss Eva Jane Smith of Pennsylvania, Miss Florence Leech of Montana, Mrs. Laura G. Cannon (the gift of the Women Voters' Alliance), Mrs. Antoinette Funk, Mrs. Richard Fitzgerald and Miss Margaret Foley of Massachusetts. Mrs. Robert Gould Shaw, chairman of the Equal Franchise Committee of Boston, and Mrs. Francis Peabody Magoun of the same organization, organized a week's auto tour for us, with Miss Foley and Mrs. Fitzgerald as the speakers, and Mrs. Winston Churchill also brought a party of speakers to the State for a week in an automobile.

We have spent through our State treasury some ten thousand dollars, and probably an equal amount through the treasuries of our branches. We have printed during the past six months about a million and a half fliers, and have also distributed thousands of copies of franked literature, secured through the National Association.

During the final month of the campaign we have auto tours for almost every county and several auto parades which will embrace ten or a dozen cities lying close together, each of which will include a hundred or more decorated automobiles. Several such parades are to be held on the Saturday before election, winding up with mass meetings in each place along the route.

The Woman Suffrage Party of New York has generously promised to send us one or two squads of speakers and the party's beautiful automobile for use in Hudson County during the last week of the campaign, and the Philadelphia Equal Franchise Society is to send its car, the Burnham Winner, over to Camden and nearby cities with a number of speakers.

Among the prominent men and women who are to speak for us during the closing days of the campaign are Doctor Anna Howard Shaw, Miss Jane Addams, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Lieutenant-Governor W. Y. Morgan of Kansas, Miss Lou Rogers, Mrs. Antoinette Funk, Mrs. George Bass, Miss Anne H. Martin, Mrs. Jenny C. Law Hardy and Miss Jeannette Rankin.

We are working to win and it will not be our fault if we do not. We need two thousand dollars for circularizing special classes of voters at the last minute and for doing some other special work in the rural counties of the State, and will appreciate contributions for this purpose. However, in asking for anything more we do not want other States to feel that we are greedy. Many of them are very generous, and we intend to make every dollar we have go as far as possible, but we could use a few hundred dollars more to very good advantage.

Mrs. Feickert's address is 309 Park Ave., Plainfield, N. J.

TELLS LINCOLN'S PROBABLE STAND

Martyred President's Secretary Says He Would Have Stood Firm for American Woman

Abraham Lincoln's private secretary, Colonel William O. Stoddard, of Madison, N. J., recently published a letter in the Madison Eagle telling what he believes President Lincoln's attitude would have been toward woman suffrage if it had been up for action in his day.

Colonel Stoddard quoted President Lincoln's well known earlier declaration, that he favored giving the ballot to all American citizens who possessed certain qualifications, "by no means excluding women."

"I have never heard him say anything further, but am of opinion that this is enough," says Col. Stoddard. "Do you remember his sadly eloquent letter to the brave woman who had given four sons to die in battle for their country? I have stood by him, looking into his face while he was reading letters from mothers who had so lost their sons, and will think back and ask him:

"'Mr. Lincoln, is not this woman entitled to a vote? Is it not her right which justice before God forbids us to refuse her?'

"Knowing him well, better, I think, than any other man now living, it is my opinion that he would reply:

"'Of course it is hers, by right, and we cannot righteously keep it from her. That we dishonestly presume to do so is only our insane reverenee for an antiquated and now semi-barbarous custom. The question of sex is ridiculously out of place and out of common sense with reference to fitting for voting.'

"Mr. Lincoln's intense love of justice, his clear eyed rationality, would prevent him from deciding otherwise, not for that mother only, but for all American women. In so replying he would put in shape the opinion held during at least forty years."

In last week's editorial, "Wanted, More Apostles," the suffragists by a misprint were urged to "better themselves." It should have read, "bestir themselves." And in the protest made by Henry B. Blackwell and Lucy Stone at the time of their marriage, and lately reprinted in the Woman's Journal, they were made to say, "Acknowledging our mental affection." It should have read, "mutual affection."

BOSTON HONORS MISS BLACKWELL

Celebration in "Cradle of Liberty" Sets the Pace for a Real Democracy

In Faneuil Hall, Sept. 14, the 58th birthday of Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, President of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association and editor of the Woman's Journal, was celebrated with the ringing declaration that the historic hall would sometime see the triumph of a real democracy in Massachusetts and with an appeal to all women to work toward achieving triumph November second.

Mrs. Maud Wood Park presided, and the speakers were Miss Annie Malloy, President of the Telephone Operators' Union; Miss Florence Allen of Cleveland, O.; Miss Florence Short of the "Experience" Company, Miss Minnie Ryan of the Minimum Wage Commission, and Miss Blackwell. Vocal music was contributed by Miss Helen Bingham and Director Raymond of the Lotus male quartette, who announced that his colleagues were all suffragists.

JUDGE D. BEEBER SCORES MR. TAFT

Honorary President of Pennsylvania Men's League Says Outlook Is Particularly Flattering

After ex-President Taft's "not yet but soon" statement on votes for women, former Judge Dimner Beeber, honorary president of the Pennsylvania Men's League for Woman Suffrage, said last week:

"I do not agree with Mr. Taft when he suggests delaying the suffrage until women as a class shall be better prepared for the exercise of the franchise. It is not a privilege we are extending to women but a right. If such an argument can be used against women, it would react against men. If ignorance in the electorate is the thing to be feared, it will mean that we should limit man suffrage. I think the outlook for the enfranchisement of the women of Pennsylvania on November 2nd is particularly flattering."

WESTERN WORKER BRINGS READY AID

President of Los Angeles Commission Comes to Help Women in Campaign States

Mrs. Martha M. McCann, president of the Los Angeles Civil Service Commission, came to New York City last week on leave of absence to aid in the Eastern suffrage campaign. She is taking her first vacation since she went into office, not altogether for pleasure, but because four suffrage campaigns are being waged now. As Mrs. McCann says, "You know about the war-horse smelling smoke."

Her work will include the giving of informal help in the way of publicity suggestions, and encouragement from the women of California, who already have the vote.

"The anti-suffragists seem to think that men think less of women if they vote; that women lose their influence if they are intelligent, and especially if they hold office," says Mrs. McCann. "I am in a position to know how wrong they are, for I have seen the splendid work of co-operation which women are doing with men, and the wise way in which women have used the power which the vote gives them. The vote and office-holding mean only intelligent co-operation, and this gives not only influence, but power."

GERMAN SPEAKER TO MAKE TOUR

Marie B. MacDonald has begun a tour of the campaign States which will last from now until election day. She will speak in German and her tour has been arranged by the German Language Group of the Socialist Party. While the majority of the meetings will be in German, there will be a few in English. No topic other than suffrage will be discussed.

Sept. 18, Mrs. MacDonald will speak in Camden, N. J.; Sept. 19-20, Trenton, English and German; Sept. 21-27, Philadelphia, English and German; 28, Bethlehem; 29, Reading; 30, Sharon; Oct. 1, New Castle; 2-9, Pittsburgh and surrounding cities (English and German); 10, Erie; 11, Buffalo, N. Y.; 12-15, Rochester; 16, Utica; 17, Syracuse; 18, Schnectady; 19, Gloversville; 20-21, Holyoke, Mass.; 22, Webster; 23-24, Boston; 25, New Bedford; 26, Lynn; 27, Lawrence; 28, Clinton; 29, Fitchburg; 30, Greenfield; 31, Adams; Nov. 1, Pittsfield.

SUFFRAGE STATUS

Full Suffrage for Women

Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Washington, California, Oregon, Kansas, Arizona, Nevada, Montana, Alaska.

Presidential and Municipal Suffrage

Illinois

Number of Suffrage Electoral Votes—91

Campaign States

Question to be submitted to voters in 1915: Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania.

Question to be submitted to voters in 1916: Iowa, South Dakota, West Virginia.

Question to be submitted to voters in 1917: Arkansas.

Pending Action

Louisiana constitutional convention will consider equal suffrage in September, 1915.

Tennessee will vote on question of calling constitutional convention, August, 1916.

The Anti and the Snowball—Then and Now

SNOW BALLS

THE man who used to laugh at the woman suffrage snowball doesn't laugh any longer. He runs.

There is only one thing that Mrs. Fredrikke Palmer's sketch could not show this week: What is the force behind the snowball? What is it that has made the puny hand ball above grow into the avalanche below?

It is the spirit of consecrated suffragists, many of them leaders, more of them the little-known thousands, but all of them lighted with the gleam of a free womanhood.

But what makes consecrated suffragists? What furnishes the gleam? Of what is the snow ball made?

We need more consecrated suffragists. Are you one? It is in your power to create others. Are you doing it?

THE SCORE

Massachusetts	1538
New York	787
New Jersey	550
Pennsylvania	467
Kentucky	438
Ohio	393
Connecticut	352
Illinois	257
Iowa	138
Michigan	126
Minnesota	124
Virginia	110
Texas	101
Wisconsin	99
Indiana	84
Nebraska	83
West Virginia	82
Alabama	68
New Hampshire	63
Maine	62
Rhode Island	57
South Dakota	52
Oklahoma	50
Georgia	46
Vermont	36
North Carolina	35
Florida	34
North Dakota	27
Missouri	24
Tennessee	23
South Carolina	16
District of Columbia	12
Delaware	11
New Mexico	10
Arkansas	7
Louisiana	6
Maryland	6
Mississippi	3
Colorado	1
Total	6378
Gain over previous week	113

Since adopting equal suffrage, Idaho has increased over four hundred per cent. in population.—Gov. Alexander of Idaho.

GAINS THIS WEEK

	New Subs.	Totals.
Miss Grace B. Bayles	4	4
Mrs. C. A. Briggs	1	12
Miss Fanny Brin	1	3
Miss Martha Brock	2	2
Mrs. Allen T. Burns	1	1
Miss Elizabeth Collins	1	1
Mrs. E. L. Cooper	1	1
Mrs. W. E. Crayton	1	10
Mrs. Vadin Curtis	4	4
Miss Geraldine P. Dilla	7	25
Miss Florence H. Hall	1	1
Miss L. Winifred Hall	1	1
Mrs. Eleanor M. Hamlin	1	1
Miss Isabel Howland	3	35
Mrs. J. C. E. Humphrey	1	1
Mrs. Rosalie Wood Jenkins	1	1
Mrs. J. B. Johnson	4	29
Miss Jennie F. W. Johnson	1	4
Miss Margaret Judson	3	3
Mrs. Carrie E. Kent	1	1
Dr. Mary McCoy	1	1
Miss M. E. McElree	3	3
Miss Ethel MacKenzie	4	5
Miss Elizabeth G. Marot	1	1
Miss Florence E. M. Maskrey	1	19
Mrs. M. J. Mathews	1	1
Mrs. E. R. Newell	1	1
Miss Florence Palmer	4	4
Mrs. Mary E. Q. Philbrick	1	2
Mrs. L. T. Redman	8	162
Mrs. L. M. Rowbosham	6	11
Sioux Falls Franchise League	6	6
Mrs. Annie Clemett Thoma	6	35
Miss Ida M. Thompson	1	6
Miss Helen J. Veasey	5	7
Mrs. Eugene Warren	4	4
Mrs. Mary O. White	1	1
Miss Annie G. Wright	2	8
Miss Carrie C. Zane	1	1

Thousands of "Votes for Women" streamers were distributed by the large and enthusiastic corps of workers under the direction of the Woman's Franchise League at the recent Indiana State Fair. They also presented short, terse arguments in flyers and sold suffrage novelties on the veranda of the woman's building.

WILL PETITION DOUBTFUL CONGRESSMEN

Suffragists to Have Simultaneous Conventions in 212 Districts—Congressional Committee also Starts Campaign for Planks in National Platforms

A comprehensive campaign of simultaneous conventions in 212 Congressional districts on Nov. 16 has been planned by the Congressional Committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and 46 Senators will also be reached. At the same time a campaign will be launched to secure a suffrage plank in the platforms of the two great political parties.

Interest in the coming session of Congress and in the prospect of the passage of the nation-wide amendment is increasing. Important gains are indicated in the reports from Congressional chairmen; for as the Washington correspondent of the Boston Transcript recently put it: "Most candidates feel that they have much to gain and nothing to lose by favoring it."

The 212 districts do not include the equal suffrage States, where practically all members are already committed to woman suffrage, nor do they include New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts or Iowa, where the women are now concentrating all their energies upon the campaign for State constitutional amendments and at the same time are thus working up a constituency which is expected to strengthen the demand for a federal amendment.

The Congressional districts in which it is felt that these conventions will be needed are by States, as follows:

Alabama—Mrs. Frederick D. Losey, University, Congressional chairman. The entire nine districts. The only Alabama member who voted for the national amendment last year was Mr. Hobson, who was not returned. Mr. Abercrombie, however, Congressman-at-large, although voting against the amendment on State rights grounds, made a strong suffrage speech, and at least one of Alabama's five new members this year is said to be in favor of the principle of woman suffrage. Senator Bankhead voted against the amendment, and Senator Underwood opposed it as a member of the House.

Alabama women have always taken the position that they preferred to receive their enfranchisement from Alabama men, but since, by the recent action of their Legislature, Alabama men have refused to give it, suffragists of the State, including a number of legislators, agree that the time has come to press for enfranchisement by federal amendment.

Arkansas—Mrs. O. F. Ellington, Little Rock, State president. It is hoped that meetings will be held in the entire seven districts. All this delegation voted against the amendment on State rights grounds, although several of them are said to favor the principle of woman suffrage. The Senators also are said to be opposed to the amendment. When this vote was taken, however, the Arkansas Legislature had not yet passed the State suffrage amendment. It has since done so, and this fact, combined with the active suffrage sentiment in Arkansas, gives ground for hope that this solid Arkansas line may be broken. There is one new member in the delegation this year.

Connecticut—Mrs. A. E. Scranton-Taylor, Norfolk, Congressional chairman. Four districts: 1st, Oakley; 2nd, Freeman; 3rd, Tilson; 5th, Glynn. Representative Thos. L. Reilly, who voted for the amendment last year, was not returned. Representative E. J. Hill, of the 4th district, has recently declared himself strongly in favor of the national amendment, and it is understood that other members from Connecticut are open to conviction. Senator Brandegee voted against it, but Senator McLean is said to be not so positively opposed.

Delaware—Mrs. Martha A. Cranston, Newport, State president. Delaware has but one Congressman, T. W. Miller, a new member this year, who recently declared that he would support the amendment. Senator Saulsbury did not vote, and Senator DuPont voted against the amendment in the last Congress.

Florida—Rev. Mary A. Safford, Orlando, president Equal Suffrage Association, and Mrs. Roselle C. Cooley, Jacksonville, president Equal Franchise League. Four districts, with one new member, W. J. Sears, of the 4th district. Senator Bryan voted against the amendment and Senator Fletcher did not vote, but is understood to be opposed. Representatives Clark and Sparkman, of the 1st and 2nd districts, both voted against the suffrage amendment, and Representative Wilson of the 3rd district was paired against it.

Georgia—Mrs. Mary L. McLendon, Atlanta, president Georgia Woman Suffrage Association, and Mrs. Emily C. McDougald, president Equal Suffrage Party of Georgia. The entire 12 districts, with one new member in the 6th. Representative Howard, of the 5th, declares himself not opposed to the principle of woman suffrage, however. Senator Hardwick, just elected, opposed national action while a member of the Rules Committee of the House, and Senator Hoke Smith is said to be emphatically opposed to woman suffrage from every point of view.

New Hampshire—Mrs. Robert P. Johnston, Manchester, Congressional chairman. Two districts: 1st, Sulloway; 2nd, Wason, both new members. Mr. Wason, however, has always been a suffragist, and Senators Gallinger and Hollis both voted for the amendment last year.

Illinois—Mrs. Charles T. Wilmot, of Oak Park, Congressional chairman. Both of the Senators from Illinois, and all but two of the Representatives voted for or were paired for the national amendment last year. Neither of the two members who voted against it were returned, but there are new members in 13 districts this year, as follows: 3rd, Wilson; 4th, McDermott; 10th, Foss; 12th, Fuller; 15th, King; 17th, Sterling; 18th, Cannon; 19th, McKinley; 21st, Wheeler; 22nd, Rodenburg; 24th, Williams; 25th, Denison; at large, Chipperfield. Most of these have served previous terms in Congress, with Speaker Cannon. As "Uncle Joe" himself is one of those returned, and is reported recently as declaring himself a suffragist, there is apparent reason to hope for the support of the full Illinois delegation.

Indiana—Dr. Amelia R. Keller, president Woman's Franchise League. Neither of Indiana's Senators voted on the suffrage amendment last year, though Senator Kern is said to be friendly to suffrage. Four of the five Congressmen who voted for it were returned; namely, Moss of the 5th; Adair of the 8th, Cline of the 12th, and Barnhart of the 13th. Meetings are therefore considered necessary in the following districts: 1st, Lieb; 2nd, Cullop; 3rd, Cox; 4th, Dixon; 6th, Gray; 7th, Moores, new member; 9th, Morrison; 10th, Wood, new member; 11th, Rauch. Reports from the districts indicate that several votes can probably be gained in the Indiana delegation.

Kentucky—Mrs. Murray Hubbard, Fort Thomas, Congressional chairman. Meetings will be needed in 9 districts and probably 10, there being but one vote for the amendment from Kentucky last year, Representative Langley's, of the 10th district. Senator James voted against it, Senator Beckham, however, just elected, has not declared himself. There is one new member, Kinchloe, of the 2nd district. Some of the Representatives are said to be not unfriendly to woman suffrage as a principle, and possibly open to conviction as to the national amendment.

Maine—Miss Helen N. Bates, State president. Two districts, 1st and 2nd, Representatives Hinds and McGillicuddy, respectively, are to hold meetings. Mr. McGillicuddy is said to be not opposed to the principle of woman suffrage, but is not convinced that the women of his district want it. The members from the 3rd and 4th districts, Representatives Peters and Guernsey, respectively, voted for the amendment. Senator Johnson voted against it; Senator Burleigh did not vote.

Maryland—Mrs. Charles E. Ellicott, president of the Baltimore Equal Suffrage League, with the co-operation of the Just Government League. All six districts will hold meetings. There is only one new member, Representative Mudd, Republican, of the 5th district. Representatives Lewis of the 6th and Linthicum of the 4th have declared themselves not opposed to suffrage, but favoring State action. They voted against the national amendment, as did also Representatives Price of the 1st, Talbott of the 2nd, Coady of the 3rd, and Senators Lee and Smith.

Michigan—Mrs. Kate V. English of Saginaw, Congressional chairman. Meetings are apparently needed in at least six districts of Michigan: 1st, Doremus; 2nd, Beakes; 10th, Loud; 11th, Scott; 12th, James, and 13th, Nichols. Nine Michigan Representatives voted for the amendment last year of whom seven, namely, Smith of the 3rd, Hamilton of the 4th, Mapes of the 5th, Kelley of the 6th, Cramton of the 7th, Fordney of the 8th, and McLaughlin of the 9th were returned at the last election. Senator Townsend voted for the amendment, and Senator Smith was paired for it last year.

(The other States will be given next week.)

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL
AND SUFFRAGE NEWS

FOUNDED BY
LUCY STONE and HENRY B. BLACKWELL

A Weekly Newspaper Devoted to Winning Equal Rights and especially to Winning Equal Suffrage for Women

Editor-in-Chief
ALICE STONE BLACKWELL

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1915

TAFT ON SUFFRAGE

Ex-President Taft contributes to the Saturday Evening Post an elaborate article on woman suffrage. He recognizes that it is coming and thinks that in the long run it will do good. He says: "The benefit it will ultimately bring will be in greater solidarity and strength to the government, because of the increase of the electorate, and in widening woman's sphere of thought and action by added interests and responsibility." But he thinks it should be delayed till women have gained more "training and experience," and until it can be shown that the great majority of women want the ballot.

It is clearly impossible for women to gain experience in voting till they are allowed to vote. No one can learn to swim before he is permitted to go into the water. The women of the twelve suffrage States had no more training or experience, before they were enfranchised, than the women of the rest of the country have now; yet in every State their admission to the suffrage has brought good results, and none of the predicted evils have followed.

On the history and effects of equal suffrage in the West, Mr. Taft evidently is poorly informed. He actually says that in Wyoming women have voted "for twenty-five years." They have voted there for forty-six years. He says that "Governors and Senators" in the suffrage States have testified to its beneficial effects, and he dismisses their utterances as due to political expediency. Apparently he never heard of the hundreds of ministers of many different denominations who have given like testimony, the editors, the educators, the presidents of women's clubs, etc. Address a questionnaire to any set of decent people in a suffrage State, and the answers are overwhelmingly in favor.

As for the number of women who want to vote, it is much greater than the number who ever expressed a wish for the higher education, or for married women's property rights, or for the admission of women to the professions, before these opportunities were thrown open to women. Where one woman petitioned for any of these things, at least a thousand have petitioned for the ballot.

A larger proportion of suffrage States than of non-suffrage States have granted widowed mothers' pensions, eight-hour laws for women, etc. Mr. Taft condemns all such enactments, calling them "millennial legislation," and declaring that the tendency to "millennial legislation" is increased where women vote. He thinks that in the United States today the corporations have been effectually "drawn out of politics," that "the boss and the machine have been disconnected from monopoly and financial combination," that women have been debarred from suffrage for 139 years without suffering any hardship in consequence, and that their admission should be "postponed as long as feasible," because the later they are let in, the better fitted they will be.

The article is a queer mixture. It shows the lingering influences of a liberal upbringing (liberal at least on this one question), struggling with a highly conservative temperament and environment. Mr. Taft seems to have little respect for the arguments either for or against equal suffrage. He answers first one and then the other, gravitating, however, to the anti-suffrage side. But Mr. Taft's opinions today carry small weight with the great majority of the American people. As President he showed himself so reactionary that, out of the 48 States, only two voted for him for a second term. The wonder is not that he would vote against equal suffrage at present, but that he has sufficient clearness of vision to see that it cannot be permanently delayed. A. S. B.

SUFFRAGE BRINGS COMFORT

"Probably the most flagrant failure in our American sanitation today is the almost universal lack of public conveniences or comfort stations in our cities and towns," said a prominent speaker before the American Public Health Association the other day.

"Through the influence of the women, there have been installed in all our towns and cities drinking fountains, rest rooms and public comfort stations," said the Hon. George U. Young, Mayor of Phoenix, while speaking recently of the good effects of equal suffrage in Arizona.

For centuries it has been part of women's daily work to make their families comfortable. Where they have the ballot, they naturally extend their care to the larger family, the village, the town or city, and try to make that comfortable too. A. S. B.

THERE'S A REASON

Sheriff Eugene F. Kinkead of New Jersey means to vote for equal suffrage this fall, and he does not hesitate to give his reason. He says:

"During my service as Sheriff of Hudson County I have found that there are fifty men in our jail to one woman. My conclusion is that since women know how to obey the laws better than men, they should know how to aid in framing them intelligently."

The New York State Association of Police Chiefs at its recent convention endorsed votes for women.

In the four States that are to vote on equal suffrage amendments this fall, the number of men and women in the prisons, jails, penitentiaries, workhouses and reformatories is as follows: New Jersey, men, 2,818, women, 183; Massachusetts, men, 5,977, women, 730; New York, men, 11,123, women, 1,374; Pennsylvania, 7,688, women, 487.

Equal suffrage will increase the law-abiding vote very largely, while increasing the vicious and criminal vote very little. This is a matter not of guess-work but of statistics. A. S. B.

LINDSEY ON SUFFRAGE

All the men who have been leaders in reform and philanthropic movements in the enfranchised States testify that equal suffrage has been a help and not a hindrance. The most prominent of all is Judge Lindsey of the Denver Juvenile Court. Hence the opponents of equal rights are constantly trying to show that he has said something against votes for women. Judge Lindsey has protested again and again, in the Woman's Journal and elsewhere, against the garbled and misleading quotations made from his words by the anti-suffragists. As these still continue, we reprint here in full his article in Harper's Weekly of May 8, 1915. Judge Lindsey writes:

"Never at any time, either in private or public speech or spoken word, have I said that which could be honestly construed as an attack upon the principle of equal suffrage, or its operation in those States where women vote. I cannot deny too earnestly the continued distortions and downright misstatements of those enemies of democracy who are opposing the enfranchisement of the mothers of the nation.

"I have always insisted that the vote was not a privilege to be conferred but a right that it was tyrannical to withhold. Even were this not so, the voting record of the male is certainly not such as to justify him in passing on the 'intelligence' of the feminine vote before he permits it to be cast. Long years of corruption and stupidity in municipal government, legislative incompetencies and scandals and senatorial investigations, should make man a trifle humble in the matter of honesty and intelligence.

"It is a fact, however, that the case for equal suffrage could well afford to rest on the record made by the voting women. In no single State have they failed to bring a better, cleaner and more independent note into politics, and there is not a statute book on which women have written that does not contain more humane laws as a result. In every State where women vote, men are in a majority, yet in not one is there even a movement on foot to take away the right conferred.

"It is true that there has been dissatisfaction, and I am ashamed to confess that I myself felt it here in Colorado. There was a general expectation that equal suffrage would usher in the millennial dawn. Out of recognition of his own failures, the average man felt that the women would achieve instant success, and when they failed to bring about every desired reform in the twinkling of an eye, he groaned dismally.

"Every criticism of equal suffrage has its base in this feeling. It is not that the voting woman hasn't worked wonders but that she has not worked *every* wonder. In many ways and many things she has many of the stupidities of the man, and for this we have criticized her. It is absurd when one thinks about it seriously, yet it is true. In all the laws that I have proposed, the reforms I have suggested, I have looked to the women of Colorado, and when defeat has been the portion of these measures, it never occurred to me to blame the men, for we have fallen into the habit of expecting little of them, I suppose.

"Take the case of the Colorado coal strike. According to the opponents of equal suffrage, the women of the State are not only to blame for its commencement but for its continuance. As a matter of fact, it was a man's war, and upon men only rests the responsibility for the rejection of conferences and the subsequent wretchedness. Yet it was women, and women alone, who gathered in mass meetings after Ludlow, and forced the governor to ask for federal troops in order that bloodshed might end.

"Like every State in the Union practically, Colorado is without political machinery for the adjustment of industrial disputes caused by private control of natural resources and absentee landlordism. The voting men of Michigan and West Virginia and New Jersey and Massachusetts are not blamed for industrial war, but by some peculiar process of reasoning, the voting women of Colorado are expected to end every strike.

"Women live in the same world with men and are exposed to the same influences of environment. It is idle to assume that they will spring into the political arena with all the civic virtures and excellences. There is this to say, however: They *are* more independent, they *do* look upon municipal government as municipal housekeeping, and they *will* strike much of the cruelty out of laws and put a finer justice in."

This clear statement from Judge Lindsey over his own signature ought to set at rest the many false statements which have been circulated as to his attitude.

And it is significant that the few persons in the enfranchised States who say that equal suffrage has done harm are mostly reactionaries, like Miss Annie Bock, who denounces mothers' pensions and teachers' pensions, and declares that settlement work and welfare work are "either a fad or graft." A. S. B.

TWO PER CENT. HEALTHY

The United States Public Health Service has been investigating conditions in New York shops where garments are made, and the gist of its report has been outlined from Washington. The board found only two per cent. of the 3000 workers examined free from physical defects or disease. Tuberculosis is prevalent, and is most general among the lowest paid workers. The report condemns health conditions in the factories in no uncertain terms.

Opponents of equal suffrage constantly boast of the excellence of labor conditions in the States where women do not vote. But the men's labor organizations, with the National Women's Trade Union League and all its State branches, have long been asking for equal suffrage. So have the leaders of the Consumers' League. This government report may give an idea of some of the reasons why. A. S. B.

Nathan Strauss, Jr., owner and editor of Puck, says: "There is only one thing funnier than the man who does not think women have brains enough to vote, and that is the woman who agrees with him."

No one could be serious when they maintain that the ballot will not help the working woman. It has helped the working man to better his conditions and his wages. Men of every class regard the ballot as their greatest protection against injustice.—Melinda Scott, organizer Women's Trade Union League.

"None of the woes predicted by some as sure to follow in the wake of woman suffrage, such as breaking up the home and other dire disasters, have befallen the people of Kansas, but our homes remain intact and happy as before, and Kansas is still prosperous and progressive," says W. J. Babb, Ex-Mayor of Wichita.

At an anti-suffrage booth a worker, handing her literature to a man walking leisurely by, announced in a loud voice, "We believe woman's place is in the home." The man stopped and gazed at her silently. She extended the literature a little farther, and repeated in rising tones, "We believe woman's place is in the home." "Then, madam, why are you not at home?" the man replied.—Pittsburg Leader.

The nation has been going along half-orphaned, and the time has come when men and women must be political partners as well as matrimonial partners. Twelve States have now attained a condition of political married blessedness.—Mrs. Helen Hoy Greeley.

SUFFRAGE WORK IN THE STATES

A Compilation of Recent Events in the Movement for Women's Enfranchisement Throughout the Union

The time has come when, in order that all women in this country may be politically free, they must be in close touch with one another. More than ever before, the women of each State must know the suffrage situation, not only in their own State, but also in every other State in the Union.

These pages of State news are presented as a clearing house for the suffragists of the whole country. Every State will be represented. The readers of The Woman's Journal are invited to send reports and clippings of all suffrage activity in their community; for in order to make this department valuable, a large amount of material from which to choose is needed. Criticism and corrections are invited.

Let us watch the work being done in each State in order that we may relate it to our own and to the whole movement.

ILLINOIS

The State Board has decided that at the annual convention it will present to the congressional district having the largest number of organizations affiliated with the State Association a banner for good services. The banner will be held for one year or until some district has worked up a larger number of affiliations.

In conformity with the bill passed in the last Legislature providing for a free employment bureau, a woman's department was recently opened. There was an immediate opening for a large number of women and girls who received positions through this new department. The department is in charge of Misses Elizabeth Henneberry, Helen Bennett and Mrs. Elizabeth Mangan.

Mrs. L. Brackett Bishop of Chicago, who recently gave a talk on rare beads for the benefit of the Woman's Journal at the home of Mrs. Ernest Isenbeck in Swampscott, Mass.

The friends of Mrs. James W. Morrison are congratulating her upon the election to the presidency of the Chicago Equal Suffrage Association. Others elected were: Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen, 1st vice-president; Miss Caroline Kirkland, 2nd vice-president; Miss Sunette Ryerson, secretary, and Miss Marie Rozet, treasurer; Board of Directors, Mesdames George Packard, John Bass, Robert Lovett, M. R. Smith, Charles Hamill, William Blair, R. T. Crane, Tiffany Blake, A. S. Peabody, James Field, Joseph Medill Patterson and Dunlap Smith and Misses Virginia Pope and Cornelia Conger.

The Woman's Board of the Illinois State Fair Association has invited the members of a number of women's organizations to attend the State Fair at Springfield on Chicago Day, Sept. 22. A number of prominent suffragists will participate in the program of the Woman's Association of Commerce in the Woman's Building, between 2 and 4 P. M.

ALABAMA

Suffrage sentiment in Baldwin County in the extreme southern part of the State is rapidly increasing, reports Mrs. Mary L. Fisher, president of the Loxley E. S. A. About a year ago the first suffrage league of the county was organized at Loxley with a membership of both men and women. During the past month clubs have been organized at Robertsdale and Foley, and another is expected to be formed soon at Summerdale.

MISSOURI

Two years ago the Press Chairmen and the St. Louis Press Chairmen of the Suffrage Association attended the Missouri Press Association, one of the largest organizations in the State, and one of the most powerful, and talked suffrage here and there to individual members. They were not invited into the meeting nor asked to speak, and while many editors expressed their belief in the cause, there were others who objected to any suffragists being there even as private parties, and especially to the fact that these women asked suffragists to register their name and distributed literature.

This year the Press Chairman is on the regular program of the meeting, and while her subject is not primarily a suffrage topic, the Association President who asked her knows full well that she will never miss any opportunity to sow some suffrage seed.

The Press Chairman has also been asked to speak at the Convention of the Southwest Federation of Commercial Clubs, at Cape Girardeau, which is an anti-suffrage stronghold. Heretofore it has been impossible to bring the cause before the commercial organizations, but she will speak on the "Economic Value of the Woman Citizen," and is given free range to make as strong a suffrage appeal as she wishes. At the same time the annual meeting of the Southwest Association of Teachers, the Southwest Association of Farmers, and the District Federation of Women's Clubs will be held. She speaks at a joint session when an audience of 2000 is expected.

A new suffrage league has been organized at Bonne Terre with twenty-six members. Mrs. H. H. Hammond is the president.

The Carthage Equal Suffrage League is planning to secure the balloon concession at the Jasper County Fair, and hopes thereby to pay for the literature it will distribute among the farmers. They will sell "Votes for Women" balloons and drinking cups.

Miss Carolyn B. Sprowl, editor of "Suffrage Sparks," which have appeared in the Mexico Ledger, the Missouri Woman, and the Kansas City Post, and who has won numerous prizes for suffrage articles, has moved from Mexico, Mo., to Salisbury. Since reaching her new home she has organized some suffragists into a league and given enthusiasm to the "weak sisters."

Mrs. Alice Curtice Moyer, who spent part of her summer with her daughter in Pennsylvania, is back again into the campaign and will soon go out on the district work. Mrs. Moyer is Field Secretary.

St. Louis suffragists are busy with their precinct organization. This work is in charge of Mrs. S. W. Fordyce. The plan is to organize every voting precinct, as the New York suffragists have done. A committee has been appointed in St. Louis whose business it is to know when prominent women and suffragists are passing through the city and endeavor to secure some suffrage speeches from them.

Missouri suffragists have raised $200 to defray the expenses of Mrs. Walter McNab Miller, president of the Missouri Equal Suffrage Association, who has gone to speak in the campaign States. This is their contribution to the New Jersey and New York campaign. Before leaving Mrs. Miller made arrangements for the distribution of the initiative petitions, and the various leagues in the State will proceed at once to secure signatures. During her absence the State work will be in charge of Mrs. Charles Passmore, vice-president of the organization, and of Mrs. Henry R. Haight, corresponding secretary.

RHODE ISLAND

Although suffrage floats were not permitted in the Labor Day Parade at Providence, two automobiles were beautifully decorated at the W. S. A. headquarters with yellow banners, goldenrod and American flags. In these rode Mrs. George E. Dunbar, chairman, Mrs. Jerome M. Fittz, corresponding secretary, Mrs. George F. Rooke and a number of young suffrage friends dressed in white gowns, yellow sashes and yellow hats. The cars proceeded to the center of the city and took a stand near a principal corner. A good-sized crowd soon surrounded them and Mrs. Fittz, Mrs. Dunbar and Mrs. Rooke made speeches. Then the cars moved along to other points, where more speeches were made, while young girls with Woman's Journal caps and stoles sold copies of the paper through the crowd. When the parade finally passed through the streets, at its head, before the line of mounted police, before the dignitaries and the various labor unions, moved one of the suffrage cars with banners flying, while one young girl stood holding "Old Glory," kindly loaned by an old soldier of the Civil War.

NORTH DAKOTA

North Dakota suffragists feel that their cause was materially advanced by the recent lecture tour through the State of Mrs. William I. Thomas of Chicago, Secretary of the Woman's Peace Party.

The meetings were well advertised and large and enthusiastic audiences greeted Mrs. Thomas in every city where she was scheduled to speak. Large numbers waited at the close of the meeting to go up to speak to Mrs. Thomas and ask questions in regard to the peace movement.

"Sometimes men say that woman suffrage will destroy the home," said Mrs. Thomas. "The destroyed homes are over there in the countries at war, and woman suffrage is in no way to blame. In fact, I believe if there had been universal woman suffrage the war might have been averted."

A life story of Julia Ward Howe, written by her two daughters, Laura E. Richards and Maude Howe Elliott, is appearing in The Delineator, and begins with the October issue.

KENTUCKY

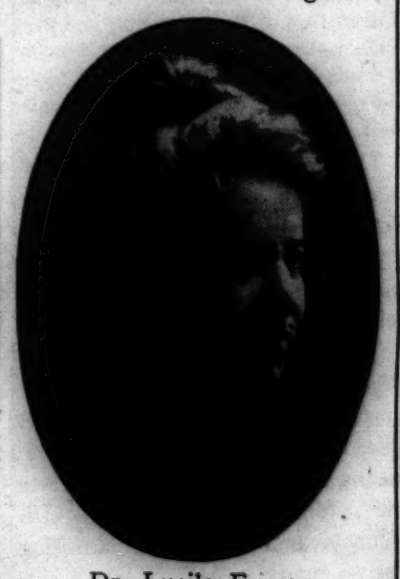
A souvenir fan covered with clippings from the Journal was given each guest at a reception held recently by the Kenton County Equal Franchise Association at Covington.

Millinery parlors on the main street were loaned by a friend and the voiceless speech was operated in the window. Punch was served and copies of the Journal were distributed among the guests.

NEBRASKA

Dr. Lucile Eaves has resigned her chair as professor of practical sociology in the University of Nebraska to become the director of research work in the Women's Educational and Industrial Union of Boston, and Nebraska suffragists are mourning their loss.

Since 1907, Dr. Eaves has been a tireless worker for the general



Dr. Lucile Eaves

social betterment of Nebraska, especially for the improvement of the conditions of the women of the State. At every session of the Legislature, Dr. Eaves was at hand, alert to guarding the interests of women as best she could. She was the leading member of the committee which prepared the bill which, when enacted into a law, established the present Board of Control. She served on child labor, minimum wage and other commissions, and has done distinguished service on the Board of Charities and Corrections. Dr. Eaves was one of the most valuable workers in Nebraska's 1914 campaign.

In the face of criticism which sometimes amounted to ridicule, Dr. Eaves persisted in her efforts to purify Nebraska theatres. By personally visiting penny arcades, moving picture and vaudeville theatres, and reporting disgraceful conditions often found in these places to public officials and through the press, she succeeded in arousing public censure of the loose censorship and in bringing about a closer vigilance on the part of officials.

To investigate social problems in relation to women's vocations and publish the results and to aid women in getting positions other than teaching is Dr. Eaves' work in Boston. She will also serve as lecturer on practical, social and economic subjects in Simmons College for women.

IOWA

The corn contest launched by the Iowa Equal Suffrage Association, offering $10 for the best appeal for a bushel of corn, is meeting with much favor. The contest is open to everyone. All contributions should be sent to Corn Contest Committee, Iowa Equal Suffrage Association, Des Moines, by Oct. 1.

The call for the forty-fourth annual convention was sent out this week. The convention days, Oct. 20 and 21, will be very full. The Des Moines Suffrage Council will take charge of the entertainment of delegates at private homes during their convention stay. Mrs. Claude A. Baker, 659 Thirty-third street, Des Moines, will be chairman of this feature and will be pleased to receive the names of delegates.

The suffragists will be very active during the week of the fashion show at Des Moines. A large show-window will be placed at their disposal as well as a booth at the Coliseum. There will also be Votes for Women gowns, about which there is no little curiosity.

Among the recent activities was a suffrage rally at Seymour with Judge H. K. Evans of Corydon as speaker of the day. The Political Equality club of Independence had a booth at the county fair. Visitors were asked to vote on the question of suffrage. Out of 865 votes cast, it was reported that 72 were opposed. At Whiting the the Chautauqua gave opportunity for some good work both in speeches and in suffrage banners and literature.

The calls for literature, banners and little suffrage badges increases with each mail and there are many inquiries as regards speakers at a future date. There are signs of effective activity in almost every part of the State.

LOUISIANA

Louisiana suffragists are putting into the few final days before the constitutional convention all the concentrated wits and energy that their efficient organization can muster. Rallies and meetings, suffrage schools, stump speeches, parlor talks and open air demonstrations follow close upon one another in the attempt to convince the voters and delegates to the convention of the fact that women are people and that mothers, wives and sisters have as much interest in State and city government as the men.

A suffrage school conducted by Mrs. E. J. Graham has been a popular feature of the work of the Orleans parish branch of the woman suffrage party, and many pertinent questions relating to legislation on women and children have been discussed.

Another feature of the campaign was the suffrage ball game recently arranged by the New Orleans parish. Two nines composed of girls played a preliminary ball game before the regular one between New Orleans and Chattanooga. Before the game the ball players and spectators listened to forceful and interesting arguments in behalf of equal rights and a woman's orchestra contributed to the occasion.

Miss Florence Huberwald's speaking tour through Shreveport, under the auspices of the Equal Rights League, has also been potent of good results.

SPEAKERS BY HUNDREDS ASK VOTES IN FOUR STATES

Dollar Day Set for Pennsylvania

"Dollar Day for Woman Suffrage" has been arranged for Oct. 1, according to a proclamation sent out from State headquarters of the Pennsylvania W. S. A. last week. The plan has already been adopted by New York suffragists, who selected Oct. 1 as their Dollar Day also. To add zest to the dollar-raising in the local leagues, the State organization announced that it would "split even" with the local organizations on each dollar collected. In explaining the idea, Mrs. Frank M. Roessing, State president, said:

"This is a practical age. Virtually every man and woman knows that even the most just demands are not granted offhand by the public. They have to be presented and explained, and when they have to be presented and explained to 9,000,000 people, as is the case with the suffrage cause here in Pennsylvania, the cost runs into big figures. Our people appreciate this, and although the great majority have already made tremendous personal sacrifices for the cause, we know that they will not only do their part on 'Dollar Day,' but will urge others to do likewise."

Thousands of voters in the cities and towns along the route of the suffrage Liberty Bell have joined in its welcome and have pledged their allegiance to the cause.

At Coleraine, in Carbon County, a meeting was held at the entrance to a colliery that outdid in its elements of picturesqueness any political meeting ever held in the State. The little mining settlement, with its single street, emptied itself of men, women and children as the big bell truck, gay with yellow flags, came honking up the steep mountain road into the village. For an instant every dooryard became a mass of faces, then the coal dust flew in every direction as the miners and their families dashed out to meet the bell.

Miss Emma MacAlarney, one of the speakers with the bell party, explained why the women of the State want the ballot.

"We're with you, Miss," said a brawny miner. "All you folks want is a square deal and you can gamble that we'll give it to you. You're all right."

At Scranton large crowds attended the meeting, and local suffragists followed the bell party to their meetings at Dunmore, Archbald, Carbondale, Peckville, Dickson City, Winton and Jessup.

At a meeting of the Board of the Equal Franchise Society of Philadelphia, held at their headquarters, Sept. 8, it was unanimously resolved that the following letter, asking for an expression of opinion on woman suffrage, be sent to each of the Philadelphia candidates for the Mayoralty:

"The Equal Franchise Society of Philadelphia earnestly requests you to declare your position in reference to the woman suffrage amendment to go before the voters Nov. 2. We would remind you that the political leaders of all the parties have declared for enfranchising the women of this State, among them Senator Penrose, Governor Brumbaugh, Senator Vare, Mr. Vance McCormick, Mr. Roland Morris, Hon. Gifford Pinchot, and Mr. William Draper Lewis. The women of Philadelphia will be glad to have the assurance that you will advocate their enfranchisement."

The following replies were immediately received; from Sheldon Potter: "I have long favored woman suffrage and shall vote for the amendment at the election to be held Nov. 2;" from George D. Porter: "Please be assured that I have been in the past, and am now in favor of woman suffrage, and that I believe it to be one of the means which will help to eradicate the political evils from which Pennsylvania has been suffering for so many years. It is my sincere hope that the women of Pennsylvania may have an opportunity of sharing in its government in the very near future."

Art Exhibit to Help Cause in New York

Women artists will give an exhibition and sale of works of art to help the suffrage campaign at the Macbeth Gallery, 450 Fifth avenue, New York City, from Sept. 27 to Oct. 16.

All the exhibitors are suffragists, and will donate to suffrage one-half of the price received from the sale of any work of art. On the exhibition committee are Mrs. John W. Alexander, Mrs. Albert Herter, Abastenia St. L. Eberle, Anne Goldwaithe, Alice Morgan Wright and Ida Proper. The contributions include twenty bronzes, fifty-two paintings, ten sculptures, one terracotta, four drawings, two miniatures, four etchings, two wood blocks, three pastel drawings, two plasters.

Among the local artists who will be represented is Charlotte B. Coman, dean of women painters. She will contribute two paintings. Janet Scudder, Rose O'Neill, Mrs. Jerome Myers, Ethel Plummer, May Wilson Preston, Abastenia St. Leger Eberle, Enid Yandell, Alice Morgan Wright, and Ida Proper will contribute works.

One of the speakers who is helping the campaign in Albany is Miss Sarah Muir, a high school teacher of Lincoln, Neb.

Miss Muir was given leave of absence by her school board for the New York campaign, because, they said, "It is a great thing for a teacher to take part in such a vital civic movement as the woman suffrage campaign, she will be a better and broader teacher for having spent the two months in such work."

A torchlight demonstration was given last Saturday night by the Women's Political Union in the 16th Senatorial District.

In a blaze of purple, green and white torchlights, the colors of the Union, with wagons decorated with Japanese lanterns and huge signs bearing the words, "Vote 'Yes' on Woman Suffrage, November 2," the suffragists stopped at corners in the district, answered questions, and campaigned in true political style.

Boy Scouts, under direction of Mrs. and Miss Ballinger, furnished the music.

Last week, in Jefferson County, was a busy one. Monday morning the car put in the Labor Day parade by the Watertown Suffrage League was conceded to be the most attractive feature of the parade and received enthusiastic cheers all along the line. At the Jefferson County Fair the suffrage booth was invariably surrounded by crowds, and Miss Lou Rogers, cartoonist, held a crowd of over a thousand people as long as she could talk. When the rain twice compelled her to cease, the crowd immediately reassembled as soon as the weather permitted her to resume.

The business men of the city held a carnival in connection with the fair, Thursday night being scheduled for an auto parade. The West Side Suffrage Club was prevented from putting in a car by unforseen circumstances, but the Watertown League was indomitable and determined to have a car in the parade. They began Wednesday evening to plan a car. As most of the workers had to be at the fair, the president of the League sent an S. O. S. call for help to her neighbors, and these busy women spent Wednesday evening and Thursday making yellow paper roses and decorating the car, which was finished at 7 o'clock, the parade beginning at 8. The car thus became a neighborhood car, regardless of suffrage lines, and it was the pride of the whole neighborhood that the car not only took the first prize of thirty dollars, but was one of the most beautiful cars that was ever in any parade.

The Bay State Answer on Liquor

The Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association has authorized the following statement regarding the Massachusetts Liquor League's activity in the Anti-Suffrage Campaign:

Our opponents are trying to make it appear that we are identified with two elements in the political life of our State that are irreconcilably opposed to each other—the prohibition element and the liquor element.

Mr. Frank Foxcroft, official advocate of the Anti-Suffrage Association, is trying to link up Woman Suffrage with the so called "liquor interests."

The Massachusetts Liquor League, on the other hand, is busily attacking woman suffrage and working officially in the interests of the Anti-Suffrage Association. The Liquor League takes an opposite view from that of Mr. Foxcroft and contends that we are the enemies of liquor. They are soliciting funds from liquor dealers to defeat the Suffrage Amendment.

How Mr. Foxcroft can reconcile himself to his Anti-Suffrage and Prohibition attitude when the Massachusetts Liquor League is so closely identified with Anti-Suffrage is hard to understand. It may be that Mr. Foxcroft doesn't know of the Anti-Suffrage-Liquor League combination. If so, we give him this public notice that such a combination exists and we offer him an opportunity to retract his recent statements that our Association is opposed to Prohibition. Our Association does not take stand against Prohibition, neither does it take a stand for Prohibition. We have only one plank in our platform, and that is "Votes for Women." We are non-partisan and must remain so.

There is a Prohibition party ticket before the voters of Massachusetts this Fall that will handle the Prohibition question as a party question. While we welcome the vote of every Prohibitionist in the State, we have thousands of loyal friends in every other party and look to them for votes. We want all the votes we can honestly get, and we propose to get them by adhering strictly to our 65-year-old attitude as a non-partisan organization. No fair minded man in the State will ask us to do otherwise.

Why has the Massachusetts Liquor League officially identified itself with the Anti-Suffrage Campaign?

We think the Women's Christian Temperance Union, the Catholic Total Abstinence Society, the Massachusetts Total Abstinence Society, the Anti-Saloon League, the Prohibitionists, in fact every voter in Massachusetts, would like to know the truth about the Anti-Suffrage Association's most active friend, the Massachusetts Liquor League.

Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association.

By Gertrude Halladay Leonard,
Chairman Executive Board.

At the meeting of the Berkshire County Committee for the further extension of equal suffrage, which was held at the home of Mrs. Walter Prichard Eaton, in Stockbridge, last week, plans were made for several important speakers who will speak in Berkshire in the near future for the cause. Among them are Prof. Charles Zeublin, who is expected within a month, and ex-Lieut.-Gov. Morgan of Kansas.

Fully 2500 people gathered about the steps of the Holyoke public library Saturday evening of last week to hear the address on equal suffrage given by Dr. Anna Howard Shaw. E. S. Alden, president of the State branch of the American Federation of Labor, introduced Dr. Shaw, prefacing the introduction with a brief outline of the position of organized labor upon the equal suffrage question and telling how the Connecticut branch had endorsed the movement.

The Men's League for Woman Suffrage have arranged automobile speaking tours of the State from now until election time. Field Secretary Clark of Worcester, and William McGillicuddy of Boston are touring the western counties and speaking to large crowds in out-of-door meetings. At Northampton last week President M. L. Burton of Smith College, who is a member of the League's advisory board, presided. The North Adams meeting was in charge of J. Bernard Boland.

A Men's League was recently formed at Natick, with Norman A. Dubois as chairman.

A good deal of suffrage enthusiasm was created by Mrs. Lewis J. Johnson, president of the Cambridge Poltical Equality Union, in open air meetings at which she spoke recently in Natick, Hopkinton, Ashland and Framingham.

The Democratic City Committee of Lawrence lately published in the city papers conspicuous advertisements reminding all unregistered men that woman suffrage is to come before the voters in November, and urging them to register in order to vote upon that question.

"Everywhere we find that party politics and organized vice are opposing woman suffrage, and where women have the vote these two elements are being made to suffer," says Dr. Mary Stewart, Dean of women at the University of Montana.

New Jersey Union Protests Federation Act

The Hat Trimmers' Union of Newark, New Jersey, an organization composed entirely of women and officered by women, who, in their own words, "have been capable of running their organization for the benefit of their members since 1902 by raising wages, shortening the hours of labor, demanding sanitary conditions, raising the standard of living and thereby benefiting the whole community," have passed a resolution protesting against the action of the State Federation of Labor in refusing to endorse woman suffrage at its last convention. The Union has resolved "not to affiliate with such a reactionary body as the State Federation of Labor until it recognizes the principle of full citizenship for women."

During the Carnival and Fair Week at Vineland, Sept. 1-6, a decorated suffrage booth was one of the most attractive centers on the grounds. Addresses were made by prominent local speakers, including Rev. S. T. Brock, Rev. A. S. Watson, Rev. J. Vitalie, Rev. W. Ewing and former Mayor Conwell. In the Civic Parade suffragists played an important part. Their first feature was the electric car of Miss H. D. Doughty decorated in yellow daisies, with Votes for Women signs on its four sides. Following this was the Goddess of Liberty carrying the American Flag. Four little misses in red, white and blue, each held a corner of the Peace Flag. The twelve States where women now vote were represented by twelve of Vineland's prettiest girls. Following them came New Jersey dressed in black, with hands chained down by a white chain. The part was taken by Miss Mary Clark and won continued applause.

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, president of the National W. S. A., visited Southern New Jersey last week, speaking in Salem on the 7th, Woodbury the 8th, and Camden the 9th. A suffrage automobile parade, led by Dr. Shaw in her yellow car, Eastern Victory, conducted a pilgrimage to Salem.

Active suffrage work is being done in the 1st Congressional District under the leadership of Mrs. Laura Gregg Cannon, who was sent to New Jersey by the Western Women Voters' Alliance. Beginning Aug. 29, Mrs. Cannon has held large meetings every day, speaking at National Park, Lindenwold, Camden, Clayton, West Collingswood, Gloucester, Wenonah and Haddonfield.

On Aug. 30 headquarters of the 1st district were formally opened at 812 Broadway, Camden. Mrs. Feickert, the State president, was the principal speaker.

Among the speakers who have been working for the Women's Political Union the last few days are: Senator Helen Ring Robinson of Colorado, Mrs. Agnes M. Jenks, president of the Rhode Island E. S. A., Mrs. F. Kuhn of Gladstone, Mrs. George Bass, president of the Democratic Women's Organization of Chicago, Miss Melinda Scott, president of the N. Y. Women's Trade Union League, Miss Margaret Hinchey, president of the N. Y. Laundry Workers' Union, Mrs. Lois Pratt Babcock and Mrs. Liska Churchill of Denver, Miss Elenore Raoul of Atlanta, Miss Aimée Hutchinson of New York, Mrs. M. J. Reynolds of Newark and Miss Emily Pierson.

OHIO

The 30th annual convention of the State Woman Suffrage Association will be held in Cleveland, Nov. 11 and 12. It will be a two days' meeting, the first evening being devoted entirely to business and the second to committee work. On the 11th there will be a banquet for all delegates and visitors, given by the Woman Suffrage Party of Greater Cleveland, at which Mrs. Snowden will be the speaker. One hour of the 12th will be devoted to the memory of Elizabeth Cady Stanton and another hour will be given to the reports of the Ohio people who have been working in the campaign States. Owing to the pressure of business, most of the time of the convention will be given over to business matters.

The Franklin County Woman Suffrage Association arranged a Woman's Day at the State Fair at Columbus last week. They had a tent for the distribution of literature and the selling of refreshments. They had a procession with band and speaking afterwards and great good was done.

The newest suffrage organization in Ohio is the one at Marysville, of which Mrs. Nancy Houston is president. This was organized last week by Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton.

The vicious forces of Ohio have initiated a measure providing for the partial nullification of the initiative and referendum. It provides that any question having been submitted twice cannot be resubmitted within six years. It is believed this is aimed especially at the suffragists, for although these forces are opposed to all temperance measures they are much more afraid of the suffrage question. An association opposing the passage of this measure has been formed and their argument is signed by Mayor Baker, Percy Tetlow for the Labor Union, Mr. Taber for the Grange, Herbert Bigelow and Wayne B. Wheeler for the Anti-Saloon League. Great fears are entertained on the part of Ohio suffragists that this measure will pass. Of course if all labor men, all the Anti-Saloon League men, all the I. and R. men and all the Grangers vote against it, it will not pass, but experience shows that good people are indifferent about putting their goodness where it will be good and bad people are ever awake.

WEST VIRGINIA

Harrisville has one of the liveliest organizations in the State. During institute week, just passed, the town was decorated with suffrage pennants, and a most striking window display was made with map, posters, and dolls dressed to represent the enfranchised States and countries. The suffrage associations gave a most suecessful reception, in honor of the teachers attending the Institute.

Lewis County came into line this week, under the efficient leadership of Mrs. Allie Jackson, of Jane Lew.

Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston, National Superintendent of Franchise department for the W. C. T. U., will make a ten days' tour of West Virginia this month under the auspices of the State W. C. T. U. A meeting at which Mrs. Livingston will be the speaker, will be one of the features of the Methodist Conference, in Parkersburg during the week of Sept. 20.

Plans for the State Suffrage Convention to be held in Huntington the 16th, 17th, and 18th are progressing satisfactorily. Word has just been received from Mrs. Eugene Warren, leader of the Huntington Association, that entertainment will be provided for all delegates desiring it. Every suffragist is urged to attend this convention and gain the inspiration it will bring.

Miss Alice McChestney of Charleston, and Dr. Harriett B. Jones of Glenndale, who have for the past six weeks been meeting Teachers' Institutes, in the interest of child labor, and anti tuberculosis, respectively report that suffrage sentiment is growing with almost unbelievable rapidity. A large number of the Counties passed suffrage resolutions at their Teachers' Institutes.

Mrs. Lynn Haines, wife of the National Voters' League, of Washington, will assist in the campaign during October, as will Mrs. Mary E. Craigie of Buffalo, and Mrs. Wesley Martin Stoner of Washington, D. C. The situation in West Virginia is extremely encouraging, and the State Association is sure the amendment will carry next year, if enough workers and money can be obtained. Lack of funds is handicapping the work greatly. Any persons who wish to contribute to the campaign, are urged to send a donation, either to the State headquarters, Parkersburg, or to Miss Carrie C Zane, Wheeling.

CONNECTICUT

The Annual Convention of the Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association will be held this year again in Hartford. This was decided at the meeting of the Executive Board Sept. 15. Committees were appointed to attend to the various details of the convention, the calls for which will be issued within a few days. This will be the third time that the convention has been held in Hartford. Before that it was held at New Haven, Bridgeport and Greenwich. One reason for holding it in Hartford is the fact that the large and convenient headquarters of the State Association are in that city. Hartford is also the most convenient and central place to be reached by delegates from all parts of the State.

Great earnestness has been put into the work with the granges, and suffrage speakers have been heard at grange meetings in most of the Connecticut towns. Mrs. John Allen of Saybrook has been instrumental in getting a hearing before many meetings. This work is felt to be of importance as the question will come up for endorsement before the State Grange in the coming winter.

The Connecticut Branch of the Congressional Union has been endeavoring to place the demand for a federal amendment before the Senators and Congressmen, and with the exception of Senator Brandegee the deputations have been received with the greatest courtesy and readiness. Congressman Freeman in particular thanked and congratulated them on the dignified and courteous maner in which they were carrying out their campaign. Senator Brandegee on the other hand has steadfastly refused even to hear the arguments of the suffragists, and gave his reply to the newspapers before his answer reached them. He refused point blank to receive a deputation and said that his mind was made up and that no argument could change it. In reply Mrs. Ascough issued a statement claiming for all constituents of an elected representative the right to be received in deputation and also asking the pertinent question whether a man who was incapable by his own confession of weighing new evidence and arguments and of changing his opinions if proper reasons for so doing presented themselves was a fit man to represent any constituency.

TENNESSEE

The annual convention of the Tennessee Equal Suffrage Association, of which Mrs. James M. McCormack is president, is expected to meet early in December, just before the National Convention in Washington. Chattanooga has extended a formal invitation to the State Executive Board to hold the annual convention in that city. Officers were elected at the annual convention last year, and inasmuch as the constitution provides for a two-year term of office, there will be no election this year.

Miss Catherine J. Wester, treasurer of the Association, conducted a suffrage booth at the East Tennessee Fair at Sweetwater, Sept. 14-17, and will also have one at the Morristown Fair, Sept. 27-30. These booths will be conducted on a purely business basis, the concessions to sell soft drinks, ice cream, etc., having been bought at the regular rate. The booths will be decorated, and suffrage literature and membership cards distributed. At Sweetwater, which is new suffrage ground, Mrs. T. C. Ervin and Miss Frances Purcell of Chattanooga assisted Miss Wester; at Morristown, the Equal Suffrage Club of that city will join forces. All profits go to the work of organizing the State.

Miss Ernestine Noa, president of the Chattanooga E. S. A., will use her new automobile in organization work in and about Chattanooga this fall.

Mrs. C. E. Lucky, vice-president for East Tennessee, reports the work in upper East Tennessee progressing nicely, with September promising many new clubs in the immediate vicinity of Knoxville. At Rogersville Hon. George L. Berry, president of the International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union of North America, is an active member of the State association and has promised his assistance there.

Miss Margaret Ervin, chairman of legislation, returns from an extended business trip in the North about the middle of September, when she will devote two or three weeks' time to organization work in East Tennessee.

Mrs. George Fort Milton, vice-president of the Chattanooga E. S. A., is the mother of a little daughter born Sept. 6. Chattanooga suffragists presented the new suffrage recruit with a silver loving cup. Miss Corinne, her older sister, is the youngest member of the Chattanooga association, and one of its heaviest contributors, financially. Mrs. Milton is the wife of the editor of the Chattanooga News, also an ardent suffragist and an officer in the Men's League.

Vice-President at Large Miss Sarah Ruth Frazier is expected home from Frazier Springs the latter part of September to take active charge of the extension work for the association.

Mrs. John M. Kenny, campaign chairman of the Joint Campaign Committee, was invited to address organized labor on equal suffrage at its annual outing in Glendale Park, Nashville, on the afternoon of Labor Day and accepted. Other speakers were Senator Luke Lea, David Hanly, president of the Trades and Labor Council, and Albert E. Hill, speaker of the State Senate.

A committee from the Nashville E. S. A. wearing Votes for Women sashes sold the Woman's Journal and suffrage buttons and passed out literature through the audience. A favorable change in their suffrage attitude was noticeable after the speeches of Mrs. Kenny and Senator Lea. The committee included Mrs. W. J. Morrison, general chairman; Miss Elizabeth Breen, executive Secretary; Miss C. Agnes Kuhn, chairman of literature; Misses Binford, Barksdale, Ratterman, Edmonson, Clark and Mrs. Kimbrough.

Mrs. D. T. Kimbrough has organized leagues recently at Hartsville, Mrs. A. J. Donoho, president; at Dixon Springs, Mrs. Thomas Beazly, president; and at Centerville, Miss Inez Shipp, president.

Nov. 16 has been selected as the date when Congressman Byrns will be called upon at Hotel Hermitage.

Last week Mrs. Guilford Dudley of Nashville, Mrs. Walter C. Jackson of Murfreesboro and Mrs. Kenny addressed the first suffrage gathering held in Fayetteville. Afterward a suffrage league was organized with Mrs. N. O. Wallace president and Mrs. George A. Jarvis secretary.

VIRGINIA

The Norfolk Equal Suffrage League took part in the Labor Day parade with two automobiles decorated in suffrage colors, Votes for Women banners and parts of the Voiceless Speech relating to women and labor. In one car rode a mother with two children and their colored nurse, with the placard in front, "Women want the vote to protect their homes and children."

There are in Massachusetts 143,519 widows. Who represents them on election day?

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To Authors and Publishers:
We are printers of many well known publications, among them *"The Woman's Journal."* If you have a book or a booklet, a magazine or a newspaper to bring out, write us. Open day and night.
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Is Your Want Here?
The suffrage exchange is a medium of business communications between suffragists. Two cents a word with a minimum of fifteen words.

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TOWN CRIER POSTER STAMPS with legend "Vote yes for Woman Suffrage" and the dates of the four elections. Use them on your letters. Send orders in New Jersey to N. J. W. S. A., 309 Park Ave., Plainfield; outside of N. J. to Mrs. Helen Hoy Greeley, 17West 8th St., New York City. For the benefit of the New Jersey campaign fund. 25c for 100, special prices on large quantities. (37.)

For information on any subject, or for help in preparing a paper or address write to Research Bureau, Room 38, 9 Beacon St., Boston, Mass. (40)

SITUATIONS.

MEN AND WOMEN WANTED for U. S. Government life jobs. $65 to $150 month. Vacations with full pay. No Layoffs. Short hours. Common education sufficient. "Pull" unnecessary. Write immediately for free list of positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute. Dept. B 124, Rochester, N. Y. (38)

THE 1910 census found the number of men in New Jersey of voting age to be 744,702, and the combined vote of Wilson, Taft, and T. R. was 432,-543. There are 494,622 working men of voting age in New Jersey. How many of them will vote "yes" on the suffrage amendment? One of the Journal's "If you are—" postcards show the connection between Woman Suffrage and the working man. If you mail one of these cards to each New Jersey Working Man you know, it will Help.

There are also 43,119 business men in New Jersey, 76,-849 Farmers, 12,565 Public Officials, Lawyers and Editors, all of whom are Interested in Political Questions, 2,097 Educators, 2,992 Doctors, 2,832 Ministers, 3,595 Commercial Travelers, 2,870 Policemen, 1,451 Fireman and 1,709 Mail Carriers—all men and of voting age.

There are 18 of these cards, each one giving facts about Woman Suffrage for men in a man's way. The prices are: Complete set, postpaid, 15c; single card, 1c; dozen, postpaid, 10c; 100, postpaid, 60c; 1,000, postpaid, $3. Think over the New Jersey voters you know and then order a card for each.

There are special cards for each of the above groups as well as these which are more general but which answer questions that men will ask: "Do Women Want to Vote?" "A Statement by Judge Lindsey," "An Object Lesson," "Think on These Things," and "The Meaning of the Suffrage Map."

SOUTHERN WOMEN DISOWN CHIVALRY

Find It No Protection in Atlanta From Necessity of Leaving Home to Work

Southern women find that chivalry has not protected them from the necessity of laboring outside the home, and they do not want any plea of "Southern chivalry" to deprive them of the right to vote.

Here is a list of just a few of the women workers of one Georgia city. There are:

Between 5,000 and 6,000 women stenographers in Atlanta.

Over 1,000 factory workers.

Between 700 and 800 teachers.

One thousand sales girls on Whitehall street alone.

About 600 telephone operators.

There are professional women: doctors, nurses, architects, artists, musicians, managers of business affairs.

GOMPERS URGES LABOR TO HELP

In Official Bulletin Says Industrial Freedom Will Be Deferred Till Women Vote

Declaring that a solution of the problem of industrial freedom rests upon every toiler having a role in the fixing of working conditions, Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, in an official bulletin issued from New York Sept. 14, urged organized labor to fight for woman suffrage.

"Women cannot assume equal rights with free men," he said, "in the industrial struggle, while classified with idiots and irresponsibles in political affairs. The ballot cannot be long denied them. Industrial freedom is not a sex problem; it is a human problem. Men and women work side by side, and until both have a voice in the establishment of working conditions the problem will not be settled. Men workers will find women workers exploited against them just as long as women are denied responsibility as members of the political society.

"As a matter of justice, working women demand the ballot. They demand a right to participate in the determination of political affairs because they are affected by the determinations. The ballot will bring power because it will bring full citizenship.

"There is no easy way, but if anything in life is worth while, it is the beautiful ideal of a national individual ordering his or her life in full acceptance of the opportunities and the limitations of freedom. Protection and resignation may offer immediate relief, but they are not freedom.

"Men must join the women in the effort to solve their common problem or they will find women used against them as competitors."

"I come from the civilized State of Illinois, where women vote," said Dr. Gunsaulus, of Chicago, in the course of a recent speech, "The America of Tomorrow." Dr. Joseph S. Kornfeld, quoting these words during Suffrage Day at the Ohio State Fair, said: "Many of Dr. Gunsaulus' remarks evoked generous applause, but this one statement was received with intense enthusiasm."

I would be ashamed not to be willing to accord women the same privilege under the law that I have myself. — Representative Shropshire of Tennessee.

HOME INTACT IN SUFFRAGE STATES

William Black After Tour of West Reports It Is Not Demolished Nor Women Impaired

After a tour of the West that included every State where woman suffrage is established, William Harman Black, former commissioner of accounts of New York City, reports that the home has not been demolished nor men forced to do women's work. "The clinging vine," says Mr. Black, "continues to cling and vote alongside of the sturdy oak, nor has the sturdy oak been impaired. There is no compulsion about voting. Women in the western states are not compelled to vote any more than are the men, but they generally do vote just as do the men, because they have some principle to express by the ballot. The people in the woman suffrage States have had experience. They have tried it and liked it. And they would not change back."

WOMAN OFFICIAL ACTS AS MAYOR

Mrs. Estelle Lawton Lindsey First Woman in Country to Enjoy Big Honor

Mrs. Estelle Lawton Lindsey, the woman member of the Los Angeles City Council, acted as mayor one day last week when all other officers qualified to act were out of town. Mrs. Lindsey was the first woman to enjoy such an honor in cities of the first class in the country.

"No consequent damage to the city's interest is reported," comments the Sprinfield Republican.

"Women in suffrage States have not been given to rushing for office, but they seem to have been able for the most part to discharge their duties with credit when they have held office."

WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH KANSAS?

Kansas women have voted on all municipal affairs since 1887 and have had full suffrage since 1912.

Kansas has only 2 per cent. of illiteracy.

Kansas has a death rate of only 10 to 1,000.

Kansas has a prison population of only 740 of whom 40 per cent. were non-residents of the State.

Kansas' bank deposits have increased in the last ten years from $100,000,000 to $230,000,000.

Kansas' State tax three years ago amounted to less than .036 an acre on the average.

The bonded indebtedness of Kansas is less than ten cents each for every person in the State.

Twenty-eight counties did not have a jail prisoner during all of 1914.

Forty-eight counties did not send a person to the penitentiary that year.

Seventy-eight counties did not have an insane patient last year.

Twelve counties have not called a jury to try a criminal case in years.

Twenty counties do not have a prisoner in the penitentiary.

Eighteen counties have no poor farms.

Thirty-five counties have no use for poor farms because they did not have a single indigent in their counties last year.

Kansas had but fourteen children paupers cared for by the State in 1914.

ANOTHER CASE OF ANTI'S FICTION

Pathetic Picture of Spokane Woman Juror and Neglected Child Flagrantly Misrepresented

A picture of a woman juror in Spokane, Wash., forced to have her child brought to the courthouse in order that she might nurse it has recently been drawn by anti-suffragists, Mrs. Oliphant in particular. The authority is the Spokesman Review. When Dr. Anna H. Shaw wired Judge William A. Huneke, who presided over the court in question, she received the following reply:

"Under our law any woman can be excused from jury duty by simply saying that she refuses to serve because of her sex. The lady in question said nothing to anybody at the time about having a nursing child until after the jury had retired to consider the case. Had she mentioned the fact when she was being examined as to her qualifications the attorneys certainly would not have retained her on the jury."

Judge Huneke says that, as a matter of fact, the child was not brought to the courtroom because of inclement weather.

WOMAN SENATOR SUES FOR LIBEL

Helen Ring Robinson Indignantly Refutes Charge of Racetrack Vote in Colorado Senate

State Senator Helen Ring Robinson, of Colorado, has instituted through Arthur T. Vanderbilt, a Newark attorney, a libel suit against the publisher of the Summit Herald, of New Jersey, and demands $5,000 as damages. In its issue of Aug. 6 the Summit Herald published a letter signed by Barrett Crandall, which was devoted to discrediting woman suffrage and contained the following paragraph:

"The State which has the most savage conflict between capital and labor is Colorado, which has had woman suffrage since 1893. In this same State racetrack gambling has just been re-established with an income to the State treasury this year of $140,000, introduced into the Senate by a woman Senator—Helen Ring Robinson."

As soon as this article was brought to her attention, Senator Robinson replied indignantly that the statement was untrue and gave the number of the page in the Senate Journal on which her vote against this bill was recorded. Several newspapers at once published a correction of Mr. Crandall's misstatement, but others failed to do so, among these being the Summit Herald.

LAST LAUGHS

(From Alice Duer Miller in the New York Tribune)

"There is," says the New York Times, editorially, in speaking of legislation in New York State, "a continual, strong, selfish movement to give exemptions and privileges to favored classes, rich in votes."

This is very confusing.

We have always understood from the Times that there was only one favored class in the community, and that was voteless.

Furthermore, that its voteless condition was what made it favored.

The Decline of Chivalry in Illinois

The State Board of Administration in Illinois has decreed that in future women in State institutions shall receive the same pay as men for the same work.

Thus does the ballot drag women downward.

The Same Old Method

One of our great dailies pleads with suffragists not to trouble Washington with the affairs of women when Congress has really important matters to consider, like taxation and defence.

When everything else fails and women seem really likely to win, if you appeal to their unselfishness you can sometimes get the prize away from them.

Comments on the Stay-at-Home Strike

It is not always given to us to enjoy The Times editorials, but we did approve of its comment on the suffragists' suggestion of one-day-in-the-home for all women. It said: "A promise by everybody never to say again that woman's place is home would be a small price to pay for escape from the effects of such a strike. Let's make it."

. . . . . .

The World, on the other hand, felt very angry about it. It said that such an idea was foolish and lawless, and went on to threaten us with Section 6, Article 54 of the Penal Code, by which it is made a misdemeanor for two or more people "to commit any act injurious to public health, public morals, trade, etc."

Evidently it is not woman's duty to stay in the home; but foolish, lawless and injurious to public health and morals for her to do so.

We were the more deceived!

And the president of the antis tells us that the antis didn't say that woman's place was the home.

We knew they didn't act so.

. . . . . .

She adds that the suffragists had a very unusual publicity man.

Very. It's a woman.

ALASKA WOMEN VOTE FOR RIGHT

Governor Strong Declares Woman's Vote Cast On Side of Progress and Morality

In expressing to the Empire State Campaign Committee his hope that New York will soon be added to the suffrage States, Gov. Strong, of Alaska, says: "Woman suffrage in Alaska, though but two years old, is an unqualified success. The operation of the law has not besmirched the women of Alaska; it has not unsexed them nor caused them to take on 'unwomanly attributes,' or unfitted them to become wives and mothers, or to attend to their domestic duties generally. And their votes, as a rule, are cast on the side of progress and morality. To the votes of the women of Alaska may be ascribed the crystallization of public sentiment against the liquor traffic in the territory. As a matter of fact, in my opinion, there is not one logical argument against the enfranchisement of women. Those who oppose it must be living in a past age unmindful of the fact that the world of progress and efficiency moves steadily forward. Old prejudices and traditions must give way, for the new wine of democracy won't be contained in the old bottles of prejudice and tradition.

"The women of Alaska were given the right to vote without asking for it. They are exercising it wisely and well, patriotically, and for the moral uplift of the territorial citizenship, just as intelligently as their fathers, husbands or brothers. The male alien is admitted to citizenship after a residence of five years in the United States, if he be found eligible; and to deny to the women of this Republic the privilege thus accorded to the 'free and oppressed of all nations' is to my mind a brutal admission of musty prejudice, and indicates a lack of knowledge of the rights due the women of the nation."

LUNCHEON HONORS WOMAN WORKER

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont Greeted By 3000 Delegates at Voter's Convention, San Francisco

The women voters' convention of the Congressional Union was held in San Francisco this week. About 3,000 women attended a luncheon in honor of Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont at the opening session, according to press dispatches which came as the Woman's Journal went to press.

Mrs. Fremont Alder, acting as toastmistress, announced that she had been converted to the suffrage causing during the last three weeks. Dr. Ya Mi Kim, a Chinese suffragist, said that a recent reconstruction period was developing in China. "Chinese women," she said, "are learning the value of the public assemblage."

"The Western woman with the power of the ballot will give to her enslaved sister justice and freedom," said Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont in her welcoming speech. "The union of this sisterhood of women voters is the power politically of the near future."

OLDEST WOMAN WANTS TO VOTE

Mrs. Mary Sage at Age of 107 Says One Ambition Is to Live to Cast Vote

When Mrs. Mary Sage of Darrowsville, N. Y., 107 years old, signed a yellow slip endorsing woman suffrage, the oldest woman in New York State went on record for suffrage. Mrs. Sage has always been a suffragist and has always believed that some day the women of New York State would be granted the franchise. "Of course, I haven't very many years to live," says Mrs. Sage, "but my one ambition is to live long enough to cast a vote."

Dr. Aletta Jacobs of Amsterdam, the well-known Dutch suffragist, arrived in this country recently.